

ALAMOGORDO NEWS-ADVERTISER

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ALAMOGORDO, OTERO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1913

County Clerk 1-1-13
One Dollar Per Annum

One Cigarette Is the Price of One Good Horse

Last Sunday afternoon the two sons of B. F. Hudman, driving a team to their farm wagon, went over the side of the new Alamogordo-High Road at a point about two miles south of High Road. The boys escaped without any injury, one horse was saved, but the other animal went to the bottom of the box, a distance of approximately 100 feet, and was killed. The wagon was recovered by the aid of a block and tackle on Monday.

Sunday the boys started for their ranch in the mountains, taking with them a disc plow, for the purpose of doing some work there. When near the point on the road where the accident occurred, the one driving dropped the reins for the purpose of rolling and lighting a cigarette. The off horse became frightened, jumped, and, as the ground was slippery from the melting snow and ice, he slipped over the edge of the road, dragging the other horse, the wagon and the boys with him. A scrub growth caught the wagon and held it at a distance of some thirty feet below the road, leaving the frightened horse hanging by the harness. The boys, who were uninjured, and also considerably excited, thought the proper thing to do was to cut this animal loose. They did so and the released animal dropped to the bottom, a distance of 100 feet, killing it instantly. The other animal was rescued by the boys and sent home, a little bruised up but not seriously hurt.

J. Q. Grant, his wife, Mrs. Cantrell and some children, in one conveyance, and Miss Nellie Grant, Pink Dillard and Jack Bishop in a second carriage, were a short distance behind the Hudman wagon. A turn in the road obscured their vision, and both conveyances passed the point where the accident occurred and had reached the bridge above before they noticed the absence of the Hudman boys. They returned immediately and rendered what assistance they could.

Whether the boys were too frightened to give an alarm when they went over the brink, or whether they thought it unnecessary to call assistance, is not known; but they said nothing to the two parties as they passed above them. Mrs. Grant, in passing, noticed a disc plow at the bottom of the box and Mrs. Cantrell saw the boys' dog, but thought nothing of it, and especially did not connect either with the Hudman boys.

The new road has not been officially opened for travel by the road commissioners, as the railing which is to be put up for safety along the more dangerous portions of the road has not yet been built; but the road has been used by practically every one going to or coming from that particular neighborhood. No accident has been reported prior to this one, and it is not improbable that had the driver of the team been a little more careful this would not have happened.

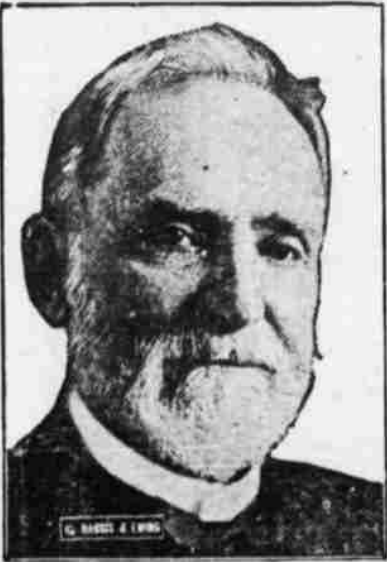
MANY CARS ARRIVE HERE

EN ROUTE TO EL PASO.
A great many people from the Pecos Valley passed through Alamogordo in their motor cars en route to El Paso, this week, to attend the Castlemen's Convention. Those registered at Frank Rousseau's Garage are as follows: William Washington and party, Lake Arthur; David White and party, Carizozo; Dr. Thompson, Tucuman; C. W. Reynolds, Stratford, Texas; S. W. Close, Fred Miller and wife, E. J. Carrington and party, C. C. Martin and party, Richard. Sowden and party, Dr. Viell and party, George Slaughter and party, W. J. Wilkinson and party, Mr. Cook, R. K. Fleming and wife, O. J. Finley and party, M. T. Francis and party, all of Roswell; M. T. Melton and party and Mr. Ellis and party, Livingston, Texas.

Mr. Rousseau also registered Mr. J. Roberts and Mr. Lane, in their Studebaker 35, from Carizozo to El Paso, and J. O. Smith, wife and party, from Omaha to Los Angeles, traveling in a Ford.

The cars passing through were of various makes—Studebaker, Buick, Hupp, Overland, Viole, Pierce Arrow, Chalmers, Haynes, E. M. F. and Ford.

WILLIAM R. WEBB



Mr. Webb served about a month as senator from Tennessee.

"Why Not Jim?"

The Senior class play, "Why Not Jim?", was given Saturday night, last, to a well filled house. Only reserved tickets were sold and numbers of chairs had to be placed in the aisles to accommodate the crowd. If anyone went away disappointed they kept it to themselves and let those who appreciated it do the talking.

One thing noticeable about the play was the natural conversation, this giving the actors a better chance to act in a natural way. Another noticeable feature was adaptability of each part to the characters of the different players. The acting seemed natural, even Ferris Eldridge showed that he was not a novice at the art of love-making—much to the surprise of his friends.

The H. S. glee club assisted in the entertaining and their songs were highly enjoyed by the audience. The play was a success financially, as well, and the funds will be used in defraying the expenses of decoration for the graduation exercises and for having a large photograph of the class framed and placed in the auditorium.

Our assortment of spring dress goods, laces, embroideries and trimmings is very complete. G. J. Wolfinger.

WHY WASHINGTON POLICE ARE UNDER INVESTIGATION



This photograph, taken while the suffragist parade was trying to make its way down Pennsylvania avenue, would indicate that the charges of the women against the Washington police were well founded. It is alleged the police not only did nothing to clear the way for the parade, but even joined with the hoodlums in insulting the women.

Statute Under Which County High Schools May Be Established

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico:

Section 1. That county high schools may be established as hereinafter provided in each county of this state having a population of five thousand or more inhabitants as shown by the last federal census.

Sec. 2. When petitioners to the number of one-fifth of the electors of the county, including women qualified as provided in section 1, Article VII of the State Constitution, shall petition to the board of county commissioners of any county of the class provided for in section one requesting that an election be called to determine the question of establishing a county high school in such county at a place named in said petition, it shall be the duty of said board of county commissioners to call an election for said purpose not less than thirty days following the meeting of said board at which such petition is received. Said election shall, in all matters not herein provided for, be called, conducted and the returns made and canvassed as now provided by law for the election of county officers.

At said election the ballots shall read: "For a county high school at _____" and "Against a county high school at _____." A majority of votes cast at said election shall be in favor of establishing such high school. It shall be the duty of said board to establish a high school at the place named in said petition by executing a certificate under the seal of said board, of which certificates duplicates shall be delivered to the county clerk and the assessor of said county.

Sec. 3. All children of school age residing in said county who have passed the elementary course of study in the eighth grade, as prescribed by the Board of Education of the state or the district wherein any such school is located, shall be admitted to such county high school free of tuition.

Sec. 4. The management and government of each of said high schools shall be under the control of the Board of Education or school directors of the city or district where said school is established and maintained.

Sec. 5. The county superintendent, by virtue of his office, shall

be a member of said board. All law, after its passage and approval, members of the board of education or school directors, except the school superintendent, shall be elected and the board shall organize in the same manner as now provided by law except that women qualified as provided in section one of this act shall have the right to vote and hold the office of member of the board of education or school director in the city or district where the county high school is established.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of maintaining county high schools the boards of education or school directors of all the county high schools established in any county of the state under this act shall be permitted to levy, in addition to the levies now provided by law, an additional levy to be known as the county high school levy, which shall not exceed two mills upon the dollar.

Sec. 7. Said levy made for county high schools shall be certified to the county clerk of the county in which said high school or schools are situated by the president and secretary of each of said boards and the county clerk is hereby directed to certify the same to the assessor of said county who shall place the same upon the tax rolls of said county and said taxes shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes, and when collected the county treasurer shall place the same to the credit of the district or districts where any such county high school or schools are situated, in a separate fund known as the County High School Fund.

The treasurer of said county shall apportion said high school fund among the high schools of the county established under this act. If there be more than one such school, in the ratio shown by the number of children attending such high school during the preceding year. Provided, however, that no child shall be counted in determining said ratio who has attended said high school for less than half of the regular sessions of its high school year. At the end of each high school year the president and secretary of the board or school directors of each district having such high school shall certify under oath to the treasurer of the county the number of such pupils attending the high school during the preceding year.

Sec. 8. It is hereby expressly provided that the cost of site, location of building and erection and cost thereof for any such county high school shall be entirely borne by the district where such high school is established, and the county high school fund herebefore provided for shall be used only for the maintenance and operation of the said county high school or high schools.

Sec. 9. The board of education or school directors of the district where any such county high school is established shall proceed as soon as practicable after the establishment of said county high school to secure the necessary site and buildings and are hereby authorized to bond the said district as now provided by law for the purpose of providing the necessary site and buildings.

Sec. 10. The board of education or school directors of the district where any such county high school is established shall add to the course of study provided for such school the additional branches of manual training, domestic science, the elements of agriculture and commercial science.

Sec. 11. The board of education or school directors of the district where any such county high school is established shall employ and discharge teachers, regulate their salaries and shall have the power and authority to make all necessary rules and regulations and to do all things for the proper management and control of said county high school.

Sec. 12. The board of education or school directors of the district where any such county high school is established shall have the power and authority to make all necessary rules and regulations and to do all things for the proper management and control of said county high school.

ing year as the basis for apportionment of the county high school fund. Provided, further, that only one county high school shall be established in any county of the state during any one year and that when an additional county high school shall be established it shall receive during the first school year not to exceed one-third of the moneys then in the county high school fund. Provided, further, that where high schools now located in counties are established and designated as county high schools, the limitation herebefore made to the number of county high schools established in any one year shall not apply and the county high school fund shall be apportioned among such schools on the basis of attendance during the preceding high school year of such schools.

Sec. 13. It is hereby expressly provided that the cost of site, location of building and erection and cost thereof for any such county high school shall be entirely borne by the district where such high school is established, and the county high school fund herebefore provided for shall be used only for the maintenance and operation of the said county high school or high schools.

Sec. 14. The board of education or school directors of the district where any such county high school is established shall proceed as soon as practicable after the establishment of said county high school to secure the necessary site and buildings and are hereby authorized to bond the said district as now provided by law for the purpose of providing the necessary site and buildings.

Sec. 15. The board of education or school directors of the district where any such county high school is established shall add to the course of study provided for such school the additional branches of manual training, domestic science, the elements of agriculture and commercial science.

Sec. 16. The board of education or school directors of the district where any such county high school is established shall employ and discharge teachers, regulate their salaries and shall have the power and authority to make all necessary rules and regulations and to do all things for the proper management and control of said county high school.

Sec. 17. The board of education or school directors of the district where any such county high school is established shall have the power and authority to make all necessary rules and regulations and to do all things for the proper management and control of said county high school.

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Supreme Court Crippled by the Governor's Veto

Besides placing his veto on the fourth county salary bill, Governor McDonald has vetoed the public drinking cup and occupation tax bills, the bill exempting irrigation enterprises from taxation for six years, the Sumner and Aguilar county bills, together with several others, and so cut the general appropriation bill that the supreme court is without a clerk, the state treasurer and state auditor seriously handicapped, the corporation commission pinched and the insurance department's clerk given nothing for his work.

Under the head of "Peanut Politics," the Albuquerque Herald says editorially:

It will be with considerable disgust if not surprise that the people of New Mexico receive the news of Governor McDonald's disposition of the bills left in his hands when the legislature adjourned Friday.

The governor's action on the appropriation bill is especially worthy of condemnation. That a man elected by the people to the highest position within their gift should, to gratify political spite, attempt to cripple the supreme court of the state by depriving that tribunal of its clerk, is something that it is hard for the ordinary person to realize.

The governor's action in cutting down the appropriation of the corporation commission was not unexpected, since this branch of the government has already demonstrated its usefulness and incurred the veiled hostility of some of the great corporations of the state. Governor McDonald can always be relied upon to do his best to protect the corporations.

Governor McDonald's veto of the items for the salaries of assistants in the office of the state treasurer and the state auditor is more difficult to understand. Mr. Marron the treasurer, is a member of the governor's own political party, but it is known that Mr. Marron is not among those who blindly follow the governor's lead, and it is just possible that the governor took this means of punishing the treasurer for his lack of faith in the chief executive's almost supernatural powers as a ruler of men.

In the case of the state auditor, the governor, it is said, desired that the salary of a certain clerk be reduced, and not being empowered by the constitution to reduce salaries he chose the alternative of wiping

out this particular one altogether.

The disallowance of the salary of the state superintendent of insurance was another evidence of petty spite. The superintendent has served faithfully in this office without salary since December 1, 1912, until the present time, and the legislature rightfully appropriated \$700 for his services for that period. Governor McDonald doesn't like the present incumbent in the insurance commissioner's office and last week nominated Benjamin Sanchez, superintendent of schools of Socorro county, for the place. The senate, owing to the action of the lieutenant governor in abruptly eliminating the session of the senate when the nominations were up for confirmation, prevented action on Mr. Sanchez's appointment. This is said to have angered Governor McDonald and the veto of the insurance commissioner's salary appropriation may be one of the results of that anger.

The governor's veto of the Sumner county bill was not unexpected, since it was strongly hinted during the legislature that if certain members did not stand with the Governor on the salary bill the Sumner bill would be surely vetoed. These men failed to stand and the bill was vetoed, as was also that creating Aguilar county.

Just why the governor should veto the bill abolishing the public drinking cup, a measure which has become law in almost every progressive state in the union, it is hard to understand, and probably only his legal adviser or the Almighty knows why Mr. McDonald vetoed the occupation tax bill, the only purpose of which was to make operative the present law on the subject. This measure had the endorsement of the New Mexico league of municipalities and went through the legislature practically without opposition.

Cloudercraft News Notes.

Scott B. Williams has been notified of his appointment as postmaster at Cloudercraft.

Fred Weckerle of the Santa Fe Fuel company of El Paso is in Cloudercraft on business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Belk have moved to Cloudercraft and occupy a cottage on the north side.

Mrs. R. F. Balthis, wife of supervisor R. F. Balthis of the Alamogordo National Forest is visiting Mrs. G. F. Rousseau in Alamogordo.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Redie were called to El Paso Friday on account of the death of Miss Bushnell at that place. They will return to Cloudercraft next Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Tatum and the children are in El Paso this week. Mr. Tatum, who is manager of the Cloudercraft Commercial company, is in El Paso in the interest of his firm.

Alfred W. Mullan has been appointed assistant forest ranger and is stationed at High Rolls. Ranger

W. J. Anderson is being transferred to Cloudercraft on special office detail.

Among the recent visitors in Cloudercraft were: Howard Beacham, Roy Brady, Miss Elsie Beck of High Rolls, Mr. Davis and Mr. Beasley of Mt. Park, C. E. Bass, W. J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Lilly, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, A. R. Carlisle, E. T. Baird, Karl Slough, D. E. Chalk, G. M. Poe, D. P. Clayton, C. S. Wood of the Alamogordo Lumber company, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Hickson.

The fact that the El Paso & South western system will put the summer rates to Cloudercraft on May 1st will mean much to this section of the country. Many who own cottages here will come up in May to open their cottages and get them ready for the summer season. So many find it necessary to wait until they are ready to come to Cloudercraft for the summer before opening their cottages and this does not make the coming to Cloudercraft as pleasant as it might be.

Easter Clothes

Everyone wants to look at his best on Easter;

a Hart Schaffner & Marx or A. B. Kirschbaum Suit

will insure your looking your very best; our New Spring Clothes are here and they are the very latest in patterns and styles;

Let Us Fit You With One of These Fine Suits.

Our stock of Cluett Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Shoes and Hose is very complete and up-to-date.



G. J. Wolfinger